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SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1920.

France's Tribute to Wright.

The French prime minister, Ambassador Wallace and eminent French and American representatives of the aerial arm of the military service, met Saturday at Le Mans to unveil the monument which the French erected in memory of Wilbur Wright, pioneer in aviation and an American "who was not without honor save in his own country."

Tardily, but never as yet adequately have their countrymen recognized the greatness of the Wright brothers' service to humanity. The superior French intelligence and more acute need for a new and powerful arm led the foreign republic to see more quickly than we did what the implications of the discoveries of these men meant; and from that moment to this there has never been a time when the French mind of France and her purse have not been available for experimentation, construction and use of aerial craft. The Italians, when they came to plan for their memorial to Wright, described him as "The American Genius Who Gave Wings to Humanity."

"Twas his to realize the elusive dream
That man had cherished from far distant days.
Where Icarus essayed his madman's scheme.
Ever he toiled by seeming endless ways."

The Church's Ethical Authority.

The public is eagerly awaiting publication of the full text of the report of the special commission of the interchurch movement sent to investigate the affairs of the Steel Trust and its handling of its latest strike. Reports of efforts made by large organizations of manufacturers and employers of labor to suppress the report have only had one effect, namely to stir to the depths the curiosity of clergy and laity within the church who want social justice, and also the large group of persons without the church who customarily criticize it for lack of courage in facing industrial problems of the hour.

This intense interest is made more acute because of the charge, also current, that the failure of the interchurch movement to raise its quota was due to a direct boycott of wealthy men as a way of showing their displeasure at the presumption of the church officials in probing into disputes between employers and employees.

If later these charges should be proven it would be a somewhat squally day for "big business." The practical effect would be to multiply the number of the clergy bent on relieving the church from taunts of cowardice made against it; it would concentrate the issue within the church where it has really rested for some time now, on the applicability of the ethics of Jesus to standards of contemporary business, and it might lead to action by the churches of a disciplinary kind against some of its prominent members proved guilty of covetousness and hardness of heart toward their co-workers.

Whether the employing class of the country likes it or not, the fact is that most of the large bodies of Christians of the country have gone on record in recent years as formally condemning the autocrat system of management of business. They all practically now stand for collective bargaining, and democracy in industrial management. So far as declarations go the old industrial regime is under the ban of the church. The debatable issue now is the church's willingness to insist that its members live up to that standard. Before the church can use its fullest ethical authority in the world at large, it must begin at home.

The Drive on Illicit Beverages.

Unreserved approval must go to Prohibition Commissioner Kramer and the District Health authorities in their announced policy to suppress illicit trade in flavoring extracts and other liquids of high alcoholic content sold for beverage purposes.

The venerable prediction that the advent of prohibition would mean a stupendous increase in the number of addicts to habit-forming drugs, has proven a national fallacy, but the plan of evading the Volstead law by popularizing concoctions never intended for the stomach is a real evil which merits the strictest prosecution and early extinction.

Mixtures labelled as medicine and health tonics, and possibly having some merit as such, are being peddled in some fruit and grocery stores in the District. The alcoholic content and not the medicinal value of these mixtures is what is stressed when they are sold, and there is no misunderstanding between dealer and purchaser that they are liquor substitutes without the menace of wood alcohol when used as beverages, but supplied with the desired "kick."

Manufacturers and jobbers in such products must suspect that a demand for goods which ordinarily adorn drug store shelves from dealers in fruit and other foodstuffs, implies something more than a normal market. If their medicinal value is genuine the legitimate outlet is through licensed pharmacies.

By the same token it requires no superintendence for dealers in foodstuffs to determine that an abnormal demand for flavoring extracts, composed largely of alcohol, implies a use for beverage rather than flavoring purposes. Only the dealer jealous of the reported profits of bootleggers and eager to annex some of this illegal gain will encourage such a traffic.

The real value in checking this evil, however, will come in the benefit to those who crave stimulants sufficiently to chance drinking these mixtures. Doctors assert that the effect of such indulgence upon the human system is appalling. They react upon the heart and the nerves to a dangerous degree, and taken in overdoses frequently bring death.

The process of stamping out this evil should begin at the source. It may be legal to manufacture these products for certain purposes, but it is plainly illegal to sell them indiscriminately when it is certain they will be used as beverages. Prohibition Commissioner Kramer is right in insisting that the manufacturers observe both the spirit and the letter of the law.

The G. O. P. is going to send 25,000 orators out on the stump beginning September 1, and the Democrats will counter with as many more. These noble armies expounding one should be able to get any kind of a league of nations he wishes.

Editors' chances of becoming President could once be bought for 5 cents a peck, but with three journalists on the national tickets there's liable to be a boom in the market.

Without authoritative information on the subject 'tis rumored that Gov. Cox liked the view from the White House windows much better than that at Trails End.

With the right kind of flavoring extract an ice cream and cake party can now be as exhilarating as a 2.75 per cent carousal.

The sun at the bathing beach may be hard on the eyes, but the laughter—well, that's different.

New York City

By O. C. McIntyre

New York, July 17.—A Sunday afternoon walk through Wall Street and the other streets that wind off its hips is like a stroll through a deserted village. There is no suggestion of life save in the little steam geyzers that come up through tiny openings in the man-holes.

A few messenger boys from a nearby telegraph office were shooting dice for pennies on the steps of the Sub-Treasury. But the game was interrupted by a gong from their office and they scampered away.

Over at the Fraunce Tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his troops, the windows were shuttered. A sleeping cat was stretched out in the sun on the stoop.

The great banks, whose vaults hoard millions, are not curtailed. One may see in all parts of them. Even at night they are lighted so that the watchmen and policemen may see inside from the streets.

Wall Street is in a disorderly way just now. Scores of new buildings are going up, for Wall Street is in dire need of more space, and the only way to satisfy this demand is by building sky-scrapers. Only in the clouds are there space.

Banks and brokerage houses have found that the only way they can remain in Wall Street is to buy or erect new buildings, occupy what is needed and rent the rest.

The Morgans have a great new skyscraper, The Gregory Building has just been completed. In one block five new skyscrapers are in the process of construction.

It is a gloomy afternoon one spends in Wall Street on Sunday. At the very entrance is Trinity, with its half-hourly doleful chiming and chipped wagon wheels.

Only in the clouds are there space. The wings could be heard several blocks away.

Thousands of pigeons live in the eaves of Wall Street buildings. There is a constant air of their winging them away. One of the greatest financial crashes in Wall Street history followed within two hours after a score of building attendants descended to the roof and driven pigeons away.

The narrow little alleys of streets like Beaver and Nassau have a few lunchrooms that remain open on Sundays, but they are not doing much business. There are no building attendants, elevator operators and watchmen.

Kider Gould Happy.
Society is talking about the apparent happiness of Miss Edith Gould, who recently eloped to marry Carroll L. Wainwright, a young man of modest means. The couple now live in a four-room apartment on Park avenue, and the Gould heiress is doing her own cooking and housework. The former Miss Gould never been fathered any luxury.

She was her father's favorite, it is said. She was born on the palatial yacht of her father as it lay in the harbor of Oyster Bay in 1901. Her two brothers, Kingston and George J., Jr., ignored the question of wealth in their marriages. All seem to be supremely happy. There are those who say that the elder Gould is still pretending to frown upon the sudden love matches that ended in the marriages of his children, is secretly very much pleased.

Permit Sunday Dancing.
Prohibition has lifted the Sunday dance ban in Manhattan. The clubs place have never permitted Sunday dancing until the past week, when simultaneously they decided to permit dancing on the roof gardens and in the smart cafes.

The rewrite men on Park Row had a lot of fun with the story about Roscoe, the monk, this week. The monkey was in a bird and fish store over night. The shop is just below the Waldorf on Fifth avenue, and about 9 o'clock in the evening Roscoe decided that the place was too tame. He upset sixty bowls of goldfish, released 200 or 300 canaries and when a policeman came grabbed the owner by the collar and whisked him out of the door.

The Motor Truck.
It is a sight to see the thousands of motor trucks traveling west on the roads around New York City. It is a sight to see the "I am bound for such and such a place." It is said that more than 68,000 motor trucks passed a given point near the city last month. That is to be held in New York City—the first of January to show just what part the motor truck is taking in the business life of the city. The motor trucks now have pneumatic tires which it is said materially lengthens their usefulness. This has been demonstrated by the United States government which used them on trucks under five tons which are operated in the army. The Merchant's Trucking Corporation, a subsidiary of the citizens' transportation commission, announced that one day recently it moved a total of 353,000 pounds of goods from piers by motor truck, in this way relieving the tie-up caused by the local strike.

House Rent \$60 a Year.
A happy man who does not worry about the high cost of rent has been found. In fact he has no housing problem. A houseboat in the Harlem River is his home and it costs him \$60 a year. There are two houseboat colonies, but alas, there is no room for more. The present residents are determined not to be crowded and they declare that they will not leave their homes.

It was a puzzling problem that faced the maitre de hotel of a fashionable cafe the other night after the theater. A well-dressed white woman in evening gown came in with a handsome man—a man well known because of his profession. He too was in evening clothes. They had stepped from the woman's limousine. The maitre de hotel bowed and flashed a signal to a captain. While the head waiter looked on, the man and woman were talking. Then the head waiter ushered the couple around apparently looking for a table, but it could not be found. The couple left.

Mrs. Laura A. Hoyt, principal of the Green River School at Greenfield, Mass., who is retiring at the age of 60, under the teachers' pension law, is going to spend the next few years in a single day.

THE COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

By DR. FRANK M. SURFACE.

Prices Increased in Spite of Large Production. Present Consumption Largest on Record. Import Value of Coffee This Year Over 150 Per Cent Greater Than Last Year.

While the United States has long been pre-eminent in the total amount of coffee consumed, it is outranked in the per capita consumption by several countries. The following figures are taken from available data on consumption. The years vary somewhat, but all lie within the period of 1913 to 1916.

Country	Total Consumption (pounds)	Per Capita Consumption (pounds)
United States.....	1,128,023,000	14.0
Germany.....	362,084,000	5.6
France.....	337,308,000	8.5
Austria Hungary.....	130,952,000	2.7
Italy.....	107,941,000	3.1
Belgium.....	93,250,000	12.5
Sweden.....	88,698,000	15.7
Netherlands.....	66,625,000	11.3
Denmark.....	31,907,000	11.5
United Kingdom.....	29,027,000	6.6
Russia.....	21,012,000	0.1

The total world's production of coffee amounts to about 700,000,000 pounds of which Brazil produces about 2,100,000,000 pounds or nearly 80 per cent. Central America, Venezuela, Colombia, Dutch East Indies, Haiti and Mexico produce most of the remainder.

The production of coffee thus occurs almost entirely in countries which were little affected by the war. As a matter of fact, production increased during the war, especially in Brazil. The 1918 Brazilian crop was over 500,000,000 pounds larger than the pre-war average.

In spite of this large crop and a carry over of more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of coffee, Brazilian growers were able to manipulate the market to secure a large increase in price. The effect of this on the American consumer is shown by the following figures on consumption and wholesale prices in New York during recent years.

Year	Total Consumption (pounds)	Per Capita Consumption (pounds)	Wholesale Price Per Pound	Wholesale Cost Per Pound
1913-14.....	987,717,016	10.06	\$.949	\$.9547
1914-15.....	1,047,717,770	10.32	.974	.820
1915-16.....	1,125,286,960	10.97	.814	.820
1916-17.....	1,267,975,290	12.22	.908	1.1820
1917-18.....	1,083,480,622	10.29	.865	.8901
1918-19.....	968,297,668	9.31	1.183	1.1875
1919-20*.....	1,413,091,763	13.46	1.058	2.2317

*Prorated from data for 10 months.
The per capita consumption of coffee in the present fiscal year bids fair to be the highest on record, although it is not much above that for 1920 when it was 13.34 pounds. The present high rate of consumption occurs in the face of the highest wholesale price for many decades. How much the effect of prohibition may have to do with this increase it is difficult to say. But there is no doubt that many persons accustomed to alcoholic drinks turn to coffee as the best available stimulant.

The per capita cost of the coffee consumed in the United States this year will amount to about \$2.25 at wholesale or probably over \$3.00 per person after roasting and at retail.

The following table gives the total quantity and the total value of the coffee imported into the United States for a series of years.

Year	Quantity (pounds)	Value (\$)
1910-11.....	875,366,797	\$9,567,788
1911-12.....	885,201,747	117,826,543
1912-13.....	1,083,130,257	118,963,209
1913-14.....	1,001,528,317	110,725,392
1914-15.....	1,118,690,524	106,765,644
1915-16.....	1,201,104,485	115,485,970
1916-17.....	1,319,870,862	133,184,000
1917-18.....	1,143,890,889	130,058,336
1918-19.....	1,006,619,031	143,080,610
1919-20 to 10 months.....	844,880,031	108,665,923
1919-20 to 10 months.....	1,215,371,818	269,004,744

The imports for the first 10 months of the present year show an excess of nearly 400,000,000 pounds over the same period last year. In value the coffee imported so far this year is worth \$160,000,000 more than last year's imports in the same period. This is an increase in value of nearly 150 per cent.

Imports this year are slightly less than last but since re-exports amount to only 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 pounds per year they have very little effect upon consumption.

Coffee is not produced in continental United States in any appreciable quantity. The exports from Hawaii and Porto Rico, however, amount to between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 pounds per year. Comparatively little of this is sent to the United States.

The production of coffee in the principal countries, for the year 1919-20 is estimated at 2,277,000,000 pounds which is 297,000,000 pounds greater than last year, but over 260,000,000 pounds less than the bumper crop of 1917-18. The world's visible supply on July 1 of this year is particularly low; only 871,000,000 pounds compared with 1,320,000,000 pounds a year ago.

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How Broken Men Outwit Adverse Fate, Shown in Life Stories of Millionaires Who Have Risen from Wrecked Careers

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

New York, July 17.—They do come back. It is a favorable and even flattering evidence of some reputations that the owners of them manage somehow to return and keep moving around us.

Within the week on two occasions your correspondent has encountered David Lamar, internationally nicknamed "The Wolf of Wall Street," who was last headlined in the charge of spreading German propaganda in association with "Count" Franz von Rintelen, friend of Kaiser Bill. His impersonation of A. Mitchell Palmer, then in Congress, by the use of the telephone was a great Congressional inquiry into the Steel Corporation is another Lamar picture of the past which brings up a smile.

Follows Ticker at Meals.
If it sometimes becomes proper to consider the diversity of past means by which people attain notoriety and fortune it surely is less so to look at what they are doing in the present. The first observation of the rejuvenated Lamar was in a restaurant on New Street, where he was eating at a table which was the back door of the New York Stock Exchange. He was snatching a hasty lunch, between sandwich bites consulting the tape of a ticker, showing to all the market that either he was back in the market seeking to create the impression that he was a factor once again.

Next I saw the irrepressible Lamar in an all-night cabaret of the Longacre Square. He had a choice table in the king room. A waiter says the very best bill in the Lamar room on frequent display in the light of a joke, a favorite sport with that strange man who seems to thrive best upon adverse publicity.

We were sauntering along Broadway north of Forty-second street when looking through the plate glass front of a jewelry store, I saw a familiar face inside behind the counter. It was quite natural to observe with surprise.

"Look; there is Sam Schepps." "Oh, yes; let's go in," was the reply.

"How's business?" remarked my companion.

"Fair," said the man who only a few years ago was one of the principal witnesses in the trial of Po-lice Officer Charles Becker, convicted and electrocuted for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, which trial the writer had covered.

"Jack Rose was along this morning," continued Schepps, who runs the jewelry store. "What's he doing?" "Not much of anything right now." We passed out.

Then I was informed that New York had quite forgotten the Rosenthal case. Bridge Webster, who with the bald-headed Rose, was District Attorney Whitman's chief witness against Becker, is conducting a box factory at Passaic, N. J. Whitman has since been elected governor on the fame that grew out of the case and is now back in civil life.

Jared Flagg Comes Back.
Few in New York City have not heard of Jared Flagg. No man living has made a more extensive showing in the columns of the metropolitan press than Mr. Flagg, who, as a boy of 14, left his home in New Haven, came to New York, and commemorated the "Black Friday" gold panic of 1869 by taking a job in the office of the late Frank Work. Wealthy speculator. His mother had given him the choice of Yale University or the starting of a career in Chicago. Flagg chose the latter.

Not long ago an old friend handed me a book called "Crimes of Jared Flagg" with the comment: "Read it and one of these days you surely will meet him on his feet again—both feet, and as he says, 'with a clean bill of health and an unblemished reputation.'" He has brokerage offices in West Fortieth street and, late in years, he is coming into the career he had planned as a boy.

Refused Police Grant.
It has taken Jared Flagg exactly twenty-six years finally to surmount his misfortunes, which had their inception, he says, in May, 1894, when he refused to share fifty-fifty with the police his profits from the rent of nearly 500 furnished flats. He had established and built up after five years clerkship in Wall Street.

A DAILY LINE O' JOBS

By John Kendrick Bangs

INDESTRUCTIBLE.

I care not how my words affect the grave.
It matters not how Cynics cold may rave.
I bother not how Peasimists may scoff—
Unto Earth's loveliness my hat is off!
The goodly things are goodly as of yore,
The beauty of the sky, the sea, the shore,
The sympathy of friend, the love of youth,
The everlasting urge for hidden truth,
The woods, the daisies, the rivers, and the hills,
The singing birds, the dashing mountain rills,
Are still, as ever they were in charm, serene
As though Man's selfishness had never been.
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THE BIBLE

Translated out of the original tongue and word for word known as "Our Mothers' Bible"

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

23 And he brought us out from thence, that he might bring us to give us the land which he swore unto our fathers.
24 And the Lord commanded us to do all these statutes, to fear the Lord our God, our good always, that he might preserve us alive, as it is at this day.
25 And it shall be our righteousness, if we observe to do all the commandments before the Lord our God, as he hath commanded us.

CHAPTER 7.

1 All communion with the nations is forbidden. 4 for fear of idolatry, 6 for the sake of the people, 10 for the sake of God in his mercy and justice, 17 for the assurance of victory which God will give over them.

When the Lord thy God shall bring thee into the land whither thou goest to possess it, and hath given thee many nations before thee, the Hittites, and the Girgashites, and the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Ferizites, and the Jebutites, seven nations greater and mightier than thou;

2 And when the Lord thy God shall deliver them before thee, thou shalt smite them, and utterly destroy them; thou shalt make no covenant with them, nor shew mercy unto them;
3 Neither shalt thou make marriages with them; thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son, nor shalt thou take his daughter unto thy son.

4 And they will turn away thy son from following me, that they may serve other gods: so will the anger of the Lord be kindled against you, and destroy thee suddenly.

5 But thus shall ye deal with them; ye shall destroy their altars, and break down their images, and cut down their groves, and burn their graven images with fire.
6 For thou art a holy people unto the Lord thy God, and the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto himself, above all people that are upon the face of the earth.

7 The Lord did not set his love upon you, nor choose you, because ye were more in number than any people; for ye were the fewest of all people:
8 But because the Lord loved you, and because he would keep the oath which he had sworn unto your fathers, hath the Lord brought you out with a mighty hand, and redeemed you out of the house of bondage, the hand of Pharaoh king of Egypt.

9 Know therefore that the Lord thy God, he is God, the faithful God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him and keep his commandments to a thousand generations.
10 And repayeth them that hate him to their face, to destroy them; he will not be slack to him that hateth him, he will repay him to his face.
11 Thou shalt therefore keep the commandments, and the statutes, and the judgments, which I command thee this day, to do them.

12 If therefore it shall come to pass, if ye hearken to these judgments, and keep, and do them, that the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant and the mercy which he swore unto thy fathers:
13 And he will love thee, and will bless thee, and multiply thee; he will also bless the fruit of thy womb, and the fruit of thy land, thy corn, and thy wine, and thine oil, the increase of thy kine, and the increase of thy sheep, in the land which he swore unto thy fathers to give thee.

(To Be Continued.)

tremendous business, annually getting 7,000 chorus girls jobs on a deposit of \$2 registration fee each. Other agents asked one-half of the applicant's second week's salary.

Flagg, after a most sensational career of charges and counter charges, was compelled to shut down.

Writes Book on Life.

His third adventure was handling of other people's money in stock market transactions. He had more than 700 customers and employed eighty bookkeepers when the "auto-graphics" raided him, in September, 1911.

Away back Flagg wrote a book telling all about the flats and his experience as theatrical agent. His first part was issued in eight volumes. Now he has put out a second part, entitled "The Brokerage Business Explained." Very interesting reading, particularly as it is backed by the personality of a man who came back thrice and is now an active figure in the life of a great city.

Big Fee, Recalled.

A Supreme Court justice tells me that to his knowledge the largest fee ever obtained by a lawyer was paid recently to the firm of which John Stanchfield is the head. Mr. Stanchfield sailed last week for Europe. "It was somewhere in the millions," said my informant, "and the satisfied client is young Marshall Field of Chicago."

The performance was the successful loosening up of the \$100,000,000 Field fortune so that the heirs could get at it before they were "O'erleaved."

He added: "Lawyers are getting big fees these days; why, Charles W. Morse, the banker who went to jail and was pardoned by President Taft, gave a certain firm a fee of \$100,000 for representing him in a war-time transaction."

After was only another who came back. He can be done.

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In the Limelight

By George Perry Morris.

A Wisconsin Progressive Journalist.

A combination of the radicalism of La Follette and pro-Germanism symbolized by Victor Berger, has queered Wisconsin with the rest of the union in a way that is unfortunate for the merit that still abides in what used to be known as "The Wisconsin Idea." The period of disaster through which the State is now passing we handicap not the State University, and it may diminish the attention that should be given to the career of a large caliber jurist whose career has just closed. John E. Winslow, chief justice of the State Supreme Court, has made history by some of his decisions. Thirty-seven years of sitting on the bench had not made him a monarch or a reactionary conservative. He had a social conception of law and a hatred of social injustice, and neither tradition nor precedent found him a felicitous workman.

Illinois Satisfied with an Insider.

There are two theories of selection of an educational administrator. Each has its champions, and each produces definite results. Yale and Harvard for generations have followed the "insider" theory. The similar tendency in the State universities to promote from the tested staff of subordinates. Minnesota and California have recently followed this policy, and now the University of Illinois, with fine unanimity of action by trustees, alumni and faculty, has made David Kinley the successor of E. J. James as president. Other things being equal, why not? Kinley had been a dean and an acting president. He knows what the problems are. He knows the merit and demerit of the "pros." He will go right on doing what he has been doing. For contrast, think what Burton has to learn at Michigan University!

International Correspondence School.

They have just had an international council of Congregationalists in Boston. One of its most practical results has been the formation of a fraternity between Americans, Britons, Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders presided over by the Rev. C. F. P. They will regularly exchange letters, periodicals and official documents indicating the precise state of opinion in their several countries. If they are clever enough they intend to exchange pulpits during summer vacations at stated intervals during the church year. Everything possible is to be done to bind the group together for Anglo-American ends. Credit for the idea is due to the man who is to act as secretary of the new organization, Rev. Herbert Atchison Jump, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

4 The return of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, evidently the administration has studied up on league of nations procedure, for he said yesterday that the call for the meeting of the league assembly would come through Sir Eric Drummond, secretary of the league.

Musical Experts Off for Japan.

They have a world's Sunday school convention in Tokyo next October. Two experts from this country are now en route to Japan to aid in training the large choruses and groups of male Christians and English-speaking residents who are already busy with rehearsals. One is Archibald Davison, leader of the choir and glee club at Harvard University, who has done so much to give the study of music to the musical department distinction. The other is Prof. H. Augustine Smith, of Boston University, the head of the department of fine arts. They will make a fine team. The emperor is a patron of the project. Baron Shibusawa is leader of the native organization that is financing the convention. Two thousand delegates from this country, English-speaking centers in Asia and Australia are to be present, and in some respects it will be the most largely attended international gathering ever held in Nippon. The program calls for ten days of talk, music, pageantry and study of exhibits.

A Circuit Court of Appeals for Taxes.

Robert N. Miller, former solicitor of internal revenue, basing his recommendation on his experience in his office during the war, is urging the creation of a special court of appeals for taxes. Existing judicial machinery moves too slowly, in his opinion, in settling the increasing amount of litigation arising from interpretation and execution of the internal revenue law with its many new forms of direct taxation. He has stated his case to the Kentucky Bar Association, and the plan's good sense will cause it to be debated by jurists, publicists, and let us hope, Congress also. The public should be much more prepared to hear it does on reconstruction of the machine of state, from men who have been executives during the war and who know what actual conditions are.